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RULE 12. Every barber shall thoroughly cleanse his hands immediately before serving each customer.

RULE 13. No barber shall, to stop the flow of blood, use alum or other material unless the same be used as a powder and applied with a clean towel or in liquid form.

RULE 14. All shaving cups and lathering brushes must be thoroughly cleaned with hot water before using on any customer.

RULE 15. The use of finger bowls, sponges, and powder puffs is prohibited.

RULE 16. When a hot towel is used it must be discarded after using once until laundered. Dipping towels in receptacles containing hot water and using same on a customer is insanitary and is strictly forbidden.

RULE 17. All tools used upon a customer who has symptoms of a skin disease of any kind must be sterilized by immersing in 50 per cent alcohol for 10 minutes, 5 per cent carbolic acid for 10 minutes, or by boiling at least 10 minutes after each separate use thereof. The barber should wash his hands with soap and hot water and then apply alcohol or some other approved disinfectant. The razor used on each customer must not be stropped until it has been sterilized.

RULE 18. The owner or manager of any barber shop shall post a copy of these rules and regulations in a conspicuous place in said shop.

WYOMING.

Public Schools—Physical Examination of Pupils by Teachers. (Chap. 127, Act Mar. 2, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Teacher to make examinations.*—It shall be the duty of every teacher engaged in teaching in the public schools of incorporated cities and towns of the State separately and carefully to test and examine every child under his or her jurisdiction to ascertain if such child is suffering from defective sight or hearing or diseases of nose or throat: *Provided*, That such examination shall be made by observation by the teachers, without using drugs or instruments and without coming in physical contact with said child.

SEC. 2. *Charts, questions, report.*—In making the tests required by section 1 of this act the teacher shall employ eye-testing charts of a standard character, approved and supplied by the State superintendent of public instruction and shall conform to the rules of the State superintendent in methods of applying such tests, especial attention being given to defects that may be disclosed by the following questions:

1. Does the pupil habitually suffer from inflamed lids or eyes?
2. Does the pupil fail to read a majority of the letters in the number 20 line of the standard vision chart with either eye?
3. Do the eyes and head habitually grow weary and painful after study?
4. Does the pupil appear to be "cross-eyed"?
5. Does the pupil complain of earache in either ear?
6. Does matter (pus) or a foul odor proceed from either ear?
7. Does the pupil fail to hear an ordinary voice at 20 feet in a quiet room?
8. Is the pupil frequently subject to "colds in the head" and discharges from the nose and throat?
9. Is the pupil an habitual "mouth breather."

If an affirmative answer is found to any of these questions the teacher shall give such pupil a report to his parent or guardian, made on a report blank prepared and furnished by the State superintendent of public instruction, such report to be made in form prescribed by the State superintendent.

It shall be the further duty of the teacher to record the results of the examinations required by section 1 of this act in such manner as may be prescribed by the State superintendent of public instruction.

SEC. 3. Duty of State superintendent.—It shall be the duty of the State superintendent of public instruction to prescribe rules for making such tests as are required by this act and to prepare copies thereof, together with all blanks, charts, and printed forms deemed necessary by the State superintendent for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and to distribute them to all the public-school teachers in incorporated cities and towns of the State, such distribution to be made through the district boards or, if there be such, through the executive officers thereof, the expenses of such printing and distribution to be borne out of the State superintendent's contingent: *Provided*, That the annual expense for such purpose shall not exceed \$150.

SEC. 4. When tests are to be made.—During the first month of each school year after the opening of school, teachers must make the tests required of this act upon the children then in attendance at school; and thereafter, as children enter school during the year, such tests must be made immediately upon their entrance.

SEC. 5. Boards of trustees to enforce this act.—It shall be the duty of the boards of trustees of the several school districts of the State to enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1915.

Foods and Drugs—Misbranding Defined. (Chap. 71, Act Feb. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 9 of chapter 104 of the session laws of Wyoming, 1911, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

SEC. 9. That the term "misbranded," as used herein shall apply to all drugs or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design or device, regarding such article or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purpose of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent.

In case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: *Provided, however*, That reasonable variations shall be permitted and also exemptions as to small packages may be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with section 5 of chapter 107 of the session laws of Wyoming, 1913.